Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1801. [No. 219.

Public Sales.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
For the Benefit of those concerned,
4 bales of Blankets and Blanketing,
2 bales superfine Flannels,
3 do. Surges,
1 do. Baize,
1 do. Cloths, Beavers and Duffils,
1 do. Stuffs of various colours.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Aug. 22. Auctioneer.

Sale of Furniture.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the dwelling house of Mr. Van-Havre, Cameron street,
A large and general Assortment
OF
Houshold and Kitchen FURNITURE:
Consisting of
Dining, breakfast and card tables, desks and bureaus, side boards, chairs, looking glasses, carpets, beds, bedsteads and curtains, several sets of dining and tea china, a large quantity of elegant cut and plain glass, hand irons, shovels and tongs, with a number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Aug. 22. Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

TUESDAY *at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,*
3d and 4th proof Jamaica Rum in hhds and bls.
Continental Rum in bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soap in boxes,
Segars in boxes,
A quantity of Nails in casks,
A few crates of Queens Ware,
2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

Also,
A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are
Irish and Dowlass Linens,
Cloths and Carpetings,
Ginghams and Dimities,
Calicoes, striped Nankeens,
A variety of purple and other Shawls,
White Jeans,
Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins,
Millinetts, red Hums, Fans,
Curb and snaffle Bridles,
And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 22. Vendue Master.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,
Jamaica Rum in hhds.
Antigua do. do.
Brandy in barrels,
70 doz. Claret,
Sugar in hhds. and bls.
Raisins in boxes,
White and brown Soap,
Candles in boxes.

Likewise,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Ticklenburgs, Irish Linens, jaconet, tambour'd and book muslins, silk hose, Barcelona handkerchiefs, cotton cambricks, chintzes, calicoes, tapes, bobbins, ivory combs, shoes, &c.

Also,
A few dozen very elegant silk and cotton FRINGED SHAWLS.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,
Aug. 21. Auctioneers.

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,
King-Street, between Pit and Royal Streets,
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. **James Chambers**, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dals.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Washing and Stationary, per quarter,	50	
Day Scholars, for Latin, French, &c.	7	50
Do. do. for English, French, &c	6	
Do. do. for English, Arithmetic, &c.	4	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
At the old Fruit Store,
Lower end of Prince street,
A quantity of fresh Limes,
Some excellent Cheese,
Bacon and Pork, and
A general assortment of Groceries,
THOMAS SIMMS.
June 3. d

Thompson and Veitch
Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,
A Consignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.
Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.
Aug. 7. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of August at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, (if not previously sold at private sale,)
That valuable
12 Acre LOT,
SITUATE on the new road leading from Alexandria to Leesburg, about two miles from Alexandria, and opposite to the lands of Francis Peyton, esquire—on which lot is erected a large and convenient frame house, a well of excellent water near the house, some fencing on the lot, and is supposed to be a good stand for a tavern or store—it being the same house and lot lately occupied by Mr. Pilling. Any person wishing to purchase the same by private contract, previous to the time abovementioned, will please apply to Mr. Kincade, merchant, King street, Alexandria.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Aug. 15. eo6t Vendue-Master

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A quantity of French Bur Stones, of a very superior size and quality, which they offer for sale, at their store, No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.
Baltimore, March 26. d

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

No.—I.

Messrs. EDITORS,

"WE have fallen on evil times," was the observation of one who held the first rank in society, and every day proves the truth of the remark; among all those who have thrown in their mite and publicly expressed their opinion on the conduct of our executive; none has reached the golden line of truth with more energy and propriety, than the writer of Americanus, whose excellent productions first made their appearance in the South-Carolina State Gazette; my object, therefore, in offering a few observations for publication in your paper, is to endeavor to remove a prejudice unhappily too prevalent among the editors of our federal prints, I mean the admission of scarcely a single piece of original matter, which has been published in another paper; this conduct I conceive to be erroneous, it is hurtful to the cause of federalism; because the productions of the best informed writers are confined to small circles, and very seldom reach farther than the confines of a particular neighbourhood.

How very different is the conduct of the DEMO-cratic editors, (if I may use the term) you will on a perusal of their treasonable, deistical, atheistical and modern philosophic sheets, find that no piece which, in any degree, either as tending to create the unruly passions of the vulgar and illiterate, to bias the judgment of the weak and credulous, or to excite the ambitious views of the vicious demagogue and dissatified itinerant alien, but is republished from New-Hampshire to Georgia; it is by this constant and inflexible rule that their poisonous principles of disorganization are spread thro' these states, and the virulence of this poison can never be effaced, or even partially stopped, until federalism, from one end of the continent to the other, be firmly united—in vain shall the friends of good order use their endeavors, when their efforts are disjointed, and the phalanx of virtue and integrity continue disunited.—These questions will, therefore, naturally arise: How are their various efforts, and how are the virtuous toils of the faithful husbandman in the vineyard of political truth, to be united? And, further, how are the scattered champions in the cause of religion and morality to be drawn together, so as effectually to oppose the daring outrages of a dastardly, ambuscading foe? The reply is not more easily made, than the necessary means to be used, are to be acquired; the very mode pursued by our opponents, is the only effectual one, it is only to the virtue and patriotism of the federal editors that our hopes can be realized; and this by republishing every piece which tends to withdraw the insiduous mask which may cover the infamous designs of ruling and corrupt demagogues; who openly profess one thing and daringly do another; whose syren, fascinating tongues speak peace, and whose base, unmanly, cowardly hearts, break in upon the repose of those who are real patriots, virtuous officers, and honest men; these observations have been drawn from me, after the perusal of many of the most respectable federal prints in the Union, in which I have noticed the omission of those excellent pieces Americanus.—The truths which he has disclosed, ought to be told from one end of the continent to the other; the humiliating and disgraceful situation in which every American is placed by the appointment of that exotic Galatin, is painted in such glowing colours, the lines are so correct, and the design so just, that every American ought to be in the possession of this masterly performance; and were Americans to throw aside for a moment the viel of party, less skill would be necessary to portray in colours sufficiently lively to excite abhorrence and disgust—The only sensations would arise, and these question only be asked.

Why fell Montgomery, Warren, and tens of thousands in their country's cause? Why were our towns and villages sacked and plundered? Why was the ardor of Americans called forth on the plains of Columbia, in a seven years bloody contest; and why the orphan's gallant parent and the widow's valiant husband's cold and mangled corpse suffered to remain uncovered on the sanguinary plains of Monmouth, &c.? all, all;—to make GALATIN; yes GALATIN, the first officer of your Treasury; for shame, you who have feared the pain of a Washington, yet for reasons best known to yourselves, have advocated different measures, are you not cast down, do you not feel the disgrace? Yes; you feel it, and your wrankling bosoms are now torn in silent anguish; you will soon descry the fatal rocks on which you have thrown our political barque, and it will require your best endeavours to withdraw her from the perilous state into which she is by your folly unhappily thrown; ere long you will in the bitterness of your hearts cry aloud,

"*Is there not some hidden thunder, some*
"*Chosen curse amidst the stores of Heaven,*
"*Red with uncommon wrath to blast the man,*
"*Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin.*

I have, Messrs. Editors, in some measure, digressed from my intended subject, but my feelings as an American on a review of such damning heresy as is daily coming into view, has transported me farther than I at this time intended to go. You shall again hear from me soon.

A VIRGINIAN.
Alexandria, 22d Aug, 1801.

From the N. England Palladium.

NOVANGLUS.

I HAVE said, that one cause of our present decline is an increasing neglect to execute the laws which relate to religion and manners. A vigilant attention then to the execution of law will be among the means to be prescribed for a remedy.

If a principle of general philanthropy prevailed, so as to govern the conduct of individuals, in the various relations of social life, it would effectually maintain order in the moral, as the principle of gravitation does in the natural world; and would, in a great measure supercede the necessity of all other laws whatever. But experience shows, that the opposite principle has, hitherto, generally prevailed in the world, and, in its operation, has held individuals in a state of mutual repulsion, analogous to that which is found, in certain circumstances, among the insensible corpuscles of matter, removed beyond the sphere of each other's attraction: or, has caused them to speak in direct language, to subordinate all things to private interest. In such a state, individuals must, in their pursuits, be brought into perpetual collision with each other, and their interfering claims must be decided by force alone; power and right will, in effect, be the same. Thus the natural state of man is a state of war.—It is a state of infinite and interminable confusion and misery.—Of this evil, government is the only remedy. This is nothing else than a voluntary union of a convenient number of individuals, under certain forms, into one political person or body, so organized, as that the will of that body may be made known and executed, in all cases, for the defence, prosperity and honor of the body or society, and its members, and this will *is law.*

Government would be most perfect where *this will* is always correct, and where it is promptly and universally obeyed; it would be so, in the next degree, when the opposers of *this will* are, in all cases, where the public good does not admit of a pardon, speedily subjected to the legal penalty: It would be on the decline, when such opposers whether rich or poor, begin

impunity; and it would rapidly approach to the period of diſſolution, when they are become numerous and powerful.

An individual, who, in purſuing good, or avoiding evil, can, by an act of volition, command every member of his body, and every faculty of his mind, to inſtant and ſtrenuous exertion, according to the degree of force he may poſſeſs, is perfect. And, in proportion as the connection between his volitions and exertions ceaſes, he is imperfect. So a ſtate which, by its volitions or laws, can controul all its members and their reſources, on all emergencies, as the common good and ſafety requires, according to the degree of force it may poſſeſs, is alſo perfect; and ſo far as it falls ſhort of this, it is imperfect. I ſhall not be thought, I hope, to digreſs too far from my ſubject, in remarking, that under every ſuppoſable form of government the power ought to be ſupreme. It cannot reaſonably be objected to this, that ſuch power may be abuſed, for, under the notion of preventing evil, by a limitation of power, you will equally prevent good; you will render the ſtate incompetent to the purpoſes of its own exiſtence and happineſs. Such caution would be as abſurd, as to bind a man in chains, becauſe he can, if he pleaſe, deſtroy himſelf; and ſo prevent his exerciſing his faculties in his own defence and ſupport. The point is, to depoſit the power under ſuch circumſtances, that they, who exerciſe it, cannot find ſufficient motives to abuſe it. The legiſlative power, however, will not ordinarily extend itſelf ſo far, as to take cognizance of the common actions of the citizens; for this would be hurtful; if indeed it were practicable, but it will take cognizance even of thoſe actions, when they prove injurious to others, or to the public. This, however, is not properly a limitation of power, it is rather ſuch a limitation of its exerciſe as a ſound diſcretion preſcribes. It reſults, in part from the imperfection of human governments; they cannot embrace, becauſe they cannot manage a field ſo extended. The government of God reaches the thoughts, words and actions, of all intelligent creatures; in his hands, ſuch a government is deſirable, becauſe he can and will adminiſter it wiſely, and without the poſſibility of error or miſtake. But human governments will not ordinarily controul men in the purſuit of their ſeveral enjoyments, provided they ſo uſe their own, as not to injure the rights of others.

But whenever the will of the ſtate is made known, as it is in its laws, it binds the conſciences of all the citizens, and every ſoul ſhould be ſubject to it, unleſs it be clearly contrary to the law of God; in which caſe, he muſt obey God rather than man. If the will of the ſtate require me to commit murder, to ſteal, or to lie, to proſtrate myſelf before an idol as an act of worſhip, or to deny the Chriſtian faith, I may not obey; becauſe I am bound by a ſuperior law, ; but this is the only exception which, as it reſpects an individual can exiſt. The caſes which affect the great maſs of the people ſo as to juſtify reſiſtance, I conſider not.

An action, lawful in itſelf, if prohibited by law, becomes morally evil; for we muſt be ſubject not only for wrath, but alſo for conſcience ſake. If the law, for inſtance, forbid the taking of more than ſix per cent. intereſt for the loan or forbearance of one hundred pounds for a year, whatever I may think of the policy of the law, it binds my conſcience; I muſt ſubmit my will to this, as well as to every other ordinance of man, for the Lord's ſake. It is no ſound anſwer to the ſtate to ſay, if I chooſe to riſk the penalty, I am at liberty to violate the law, & when I have borne the penalty I ſhall *ſtand right* with the law. For, though the law have no further demands, yet the infliction of the penalty for my diſobedience does not conſtitute me a good citizen; I ſtill merit diſapprobation as much as before. If all my fellow-citizens ſhould follow my example, in like caſes, there would be an end of government. The bad effect of my example may be prevented indeed by the infliction of the penalty; but for this the ſtate is entitled to credit, and not I. The law may, in my opinion, be impolitic, but this circumſtance will not juſtify me, for that point has been determined againſt me by the proper judges; and the law is equally binding on me, as on thoſe who approve of it. My conduct is criminal chiefly becauſe it goes on a principle which unhinges ſociety.—The principle is, that any man may, without the leaſt moral turpitude, tranſgreſs any ſuch law of the ſtate, which he may deem impolitic. This at once opens the door to general licentiouſneſs; for very few laws can be found in any civil code, which multitudes would not conſider of this deſcription.

As far as the will of individuals is permitted to run counter to that of the ſtate, conſtitutionally expreſſed and publiſhed, with impunity; ſo far, government, that ineſtimable bleſſing, is broken down; and ſo far, have we returned back to the ſtate of nature, the ſtate of war, the ſtate of wretchedneſs of all others the worſt, from which we ſhall recoil with horror, as from a tempeſtuous ſea wide-yawning to devour, to the calmer harbor of deſpotiſm.

There are many ſtatutes, in the ſtate codes, relating to religion and manners, which every ſober man approves, and which no legiſlature have ever thought of repealing, but which, however, lie as a ſword in the ſcabbard, almoſt wholly inoperative, and anſwer very little purpoſe, except as a kind of monument, or way-marks, to ſhow how far we are removed from the ground occupied by our anceſtors who erected them; and to warn us of the approaching fate of the remaining inſtitutions of the venerable ſyſtem, under which our character has been formed, as an intelligent, virtuous and happy people.

BOSTON, Augt 15.

This day arrived, via quarantine, ſch. Cyrus, capt. Pillſbury, 25 days from Guadaloupe; and ſch. Minerva, Wyman, 26 days from Surrinam.

Capt. Wyman left there capt. Carnes, juſt arrived; capt. Prince and capt. Fiſher, from Boſton; capt. Bickford from Salem; capt. Arnold, from Newport; capt. Palmer, from New-York. Veſſels ſpoke by capt. W.—July 27, lat. 17, 24, long. 57, 9, brig America, Bowman, from Kennebunk, for Grenada, 41 days out. July 30, lat. 24, 6, long. 60, brig Active, from Alexandria for Barbadoes, 36 days out. 31ſt, lat. 26, 37, long. 61, 23, brig William, from New-Haven for St. Croix, 21 days out. Lumber high at Surrinam.

Aug. 16. Arrived, via quarantine, brig Adventure, May, (late Otis) Martinico; ſch. Alert, capt. Sprague, Cape-Francois, 25 days; ſch. America, Naſh, 25 days from Jaquemel.

Same day, ſch. Agenora, capt. Wilſon, from Shelburne; a ſch. from Anapolis; and a number of coaſters.

Performing quarantine:—Ships Antelope, Rich, Havanna; Madiſon, capt. Heartly, Grenada; brig Henry, capt. Jones, 25 days from St. Croix; ſch. Trio, capt. Silſbe, Cape-Francois; Harriot, Sumner, Surrinam; Atlantic, Goddard, St. Kitts; ſloop Ranger, Bartlet, Trinidad, 35 days; brig ———, Hubbard, Martinico, 24 days; Atlantic, Clark, Jamaica, 29 days; Rambler, Brown, St. Croix, 27 days; ſchr. Mary, Phillips, Surrinam, 30 days; Diſpatch, Springer, Tobago, 22 days; Elizabeth, Pitts, Guadaloupe, 21 days; Edward, Cole, Dominico, 19 days.

Capt. Pitts, from Guadaloupe, left there ſch. Dart, Skinner, to ſail in 5 days for Norfolk; brig Eliza, Vincent, of Boſton, to ſail in 3 days; the ſchr. Succeſs, Chamberlain, of Portſmouth, ſailed 3 days before capt. Pitts.

Capt, Bartlett, left at Trinidad, ſch. George, to ſail in 10 days for New-London; Abigail, Haſtings, Boſton; ſch. Nancy, of Cape-Ann; with a number of other Americans.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 20.

Arrived, ſhip William and Mary, Dillingham, London; ſch'r David, L'Hommedieu, Philadelphia; ſloop Berſey, Stuart, Richmond.

Cleared, ſhip Margaret, Grezart, Amſterdam; brigs Hope, Tucker, Jamaica; Juliana, Vanduym, New-Orleans; ſch'r Virago, Fuller, St. Thomas.

The Wm. and Mary ſpoke, July 25, the brig Betſey and Peggy, Allen, 19 days from Dublin for Baltimore, in lat. 38, 58, 25 l. S. E. of the W. Iſlands. Off Nantucket, two ſch'rs, one from Martinique, and the other from Tobago, bound to Boſton.

Left at London, ſhip William, Picket, of Newburyport, bound to Ruſſia; ſhip Martha Waſhington, Calder, of Glouceſter; Hannah, Hopkins, of Boſton; brig Minerva, Rich, of do. brig Roſe, Gilpatrick, of Kennebunk, bound to Cape de Verds; ſhip Hope, Bird, of Savannah; ſhip Wm. and Henry, Pearce, of Glouceſter, for Cape de Verds; brig Sophia, Freeman, of Portland, for Hull and N. York; ſhip Godſden, Lewis, of Charleſton, for St. Peterſburg and Charleſton; ſhip Galen, Hinckley, of Boſton, in the river; Newton, Riley, to ſail for Philadelphia,, in 4 or 5 days; ſhip Octavia, Glaſs, of Virginia; ſhip Warren, Everet, of New-York; ſhip Caroline, Follet, of Portſmouth; ſhip Suſan, Adams, of New-Bedford, for New-York; ſhip Minerva, of do. for do. John, Howland, of Charleſton; Betſey, Hall, of Marſhfield, for Boſton; Ruthy, Curtis, of Boſton; and ſhip Ajax, Bourn, of Norfolk.

☞ Our London papers and Lloyd's Liſts, by the above ſhip, are no later than by former arrivals.

The Neutrality, from St. Thomas, came up from Quarantine laſt evening. Capt. Buckley, who formerly commanded her, died in the Weſt-Indies.

The brig Taper, Half, has arrived at Charleſton, in 72 days from Montevideo, (River plate.)

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 21.

Arrived, ſchr's Fox, Bragg, C. Francois; Betſey, Sherer, ditto; Andrew, M'Gregor, St. Bartholomews; ſloop Alexander, Cheeſe N. York.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Brig Charlotte, Campbell, Newry; Morning Star, Mountaine, Laguira; ſchr. Fair Trader, Pitcher, Havanna.

Cleared, ſhip Nancies, Moore, Madeira; brig Little John, Butler, Port Republican.

Arrived at Lazaretto, ſchr. Nancy, Smith—Sailed from the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi in company with the ſhip South Carolina, Abraham, of and for N. York; ſhip Fidelity, Bridge, of and for Baltimore; brig Fame, Jones, of and for Philadelphia; brig George, Thompſon, of and for Alexandria: Was boarded in ſight of Cuba July 27, by a Britiſh privateer, and treated politely.

Capt. Dolly, of the ſchr. Little Robert, left at Port Antonio the 29th July, ſhip Favourite, Backhouſe, of N. York, arrived the 28th July.

On the 31ſt July was boarded by a privateer ſchooner off the eaſt end of Jamaica, under French colours; on the 11th Auguſt in lat. 30, 17, N. long. 75, W. ſpoke the ſchr. Venus, of Charleſton from Bulls Bay, bound to the Havanna.

Capt. Pitcher, from Havanna, ſailed from thence the 7th inſt. in company with the following veſſels for this port; brig Jane and Eliza, ——, and Joanna, Bagley; ſchrs. Dove, Gilmore, and Hope, Grant; ſloops Waſhington, Weſton, and Sally, Foſter.

Left at Havanna of and for Philadelphia brig Ruth and Mary, Silby, Eliza and Sarah, Pennington, Thetis, Davis, ſchr. Triton, Oakford, ſloop James, Medlin, to ſail in 6 or 8 days.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

Information is received from St. Thomas, by capt. Johnſon, arrived yeſterday, of the expected evacuation, in a few days, of that iſland, by the Britiſh troops ſtationed there, on account of the differences between the Danes and his Britannic majeſty being ſettled. The Danes will probably re-poſſeſs all their iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, lately captured by the Engliſh under the command of Adm. Duckworth, [*N. Y. Gaz. of 19th inſt.*]

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the brig Atlantic, capt. Brown, to his friend in Newburyport, dated

MONTSERRAT, July 14.

On the the 12th inſt. we ſailed from Guadaloupe—at 5 P. M. being off Point Antigua a ſmall Engliſh Privateer fired upon us and brought us too. They hailed in French and had French colours flying, ordered our boat out, and the capt. to come on board. The boat being large, and heavy ſea againſt us, we were conſiderable time in getting her in the water. The privateersmen thinking we were longer than we ought to be diſcharged a volley of muſquetry but fortunately did no damage. The captain repaired on board immediately with 4 hands—They took his papers from him, ſent a prize maſter and 7 men and ordered us for Monſerrat where we arrived yeſterday morning. What will be our fate I am unable to ſay but believe we ſhall be cleared after ſpending perhaps, the greateſt part of our cargo.

A ſhip pump of a new conſtruction has lately been invented in this city by G. Clymer, an ingenious mechanic. A great imperfection in pumps on every principle hitherto invented, is, that they are liable to be choaked, and get out of repair, by the dirt and gravel lodging in the bottom of the veſſel, this imperfection is completely obviated, by the invention of Mr. Clymer, as a demonſtration of which he throws an 18 pound ball into the well, which was pumped up and delivered in a few ſeconds.

This experiment was made on Tueſday laſt before the governor, judge Peters, commodore Barry, Mr. Latrobe and ſeveral other reſpectable citizens, who ſpoke of the invention in terms of approbation, and we hope for the good of mankind that it may be fairly tried, and meet with the encouragement it deſerves.

Phil. paper.

Since France has groaned under ſuch a ſucceſſion of petty tyrants, as have been produced by the Revolution, its approximation towards individual deſpotiſm, is according to the following lines in Goldſmith, a kind of natural conſequence.

"*Calm is my ſoul, not apt to riſe in arms,*
Except { *when faſt approaching danger warns:*
But when contending chiefs blockade the throne,
Contracting regal power, to ſtretch their own;
When I beheld a factious band agree,
To call it freedom when themſelves are free;
Fear, pity, juſtice, indignation ſtart,
Tear off reſerve, and bear my ſwelling heart;
Till half a patriot, half a coward grown,
I fly from petty tyrants to the Throne.

NORTHAMPTON, Auguſt 12.

Mr. Butler,

The alarming prevalence of the Dyſentary in this vicinity, has induced me to ſend for publication, the following receipts for the cure of that all-deſtroying malady. The ſimpleneſs of the remedies preſcribed, it is hoped, will induce thoſe affected with the diſorder, to make trial of their efficacy.

RECEIPT 1.

Take new churned butter without ſalt, and juſt ſkimming off the curdy part when melted over a clear fire, give two ſpoonful of the clarified remainder, twice or thrice within the day, to the perſon affected—This has never failed to make almoſt an inſtant cure, even when adminiſtered to perſons at the point of *death*, and who were ſolemnly reſigned to that *laſt cure of every malady*, by their phyſician's farewell ſentence.

RECEIPT 2.

Take a large apple, pick out the core, and fill the cavity with honey-comb, (the honey being ſtrained out) cover it with hot aſhes, till roaſted ſoft, then mix it together, and eat it all at once, it commonly gives eaſe in about half an hour.

RECEIPT 3.

Take any quantity of good vinegar, and add as much clean table ſalt as it will diſſolve; to three ſpoonsful of the brine and ſix ſpoonsful of boiling water; let the patient take two table ſpoonsful as hot as it can be ſupped from a ſpoon once in two hours.

N. B. The above is for an adult: the ſtrength and quantity muſt be varied for children, according to their age and conſtitution.

DEATH OF GEN. GUNN.

Extract of a letter from Louiſville, Georgia, dated July 31.

"General Gunn arrived here laſt Saturday, and died laſt night at 11 o'clock—a very ſhort illneſs. It is ſaid that his death was greatly owing to a draught of cold water after the taking of medicine; and what is ſtrange, the doctor and ſeveral gentlemen were in the room, and not one obſerved his death till ſome time after he had expired. He is to be buried this afternoon with the honors of war."

EPIGRAM.

Said Celia to Damon, can you tell me from whence,
I may know a coquette from a woman of ſenſe?
Where the differenee lies? "Yes," ſaid Damon, "I can,
"Every man courts the one——t'other courts every man."

The houſe of commons now conſiſts of 658 members—the number being augmented one hundred by the repreſentation of Ireland—yet a quorum of that houſe for tranſacting buſineſs is formed by forty

members; one fixteenth of the whole. A motion to enlarge the number to fixty, was lately negatived.

[*London paper.*]

We have been favoured with a copy of an Oration, delivered before the Cincinnati, at Newport, R. I. on the 4th of July laft, by *William Hunter*, Efq. Among the cloud of ephemeral productions on this occafion, it is with pleafure we meet with one marked by a ftyle nervous and erudite; by fentiments correct and manly;—and by patriotifm genuine and fervid. The recent, clamorers on this day, inftead of illuftrating the great principles on which our independence was founded—inftead of enforcing the invaluable maxims of moral duty and civil fubordination, without which fociety is but a wilderneſs—have almoft invariably rendered their difcourfes the vehicles of the moft defpicable doctrines. Inftead of endeavouring to unite our citizens in an univerfal band of amity, they have wickedly fcattered the torches of difcord—promulgating nothing but hatred and intollerance towards each other. Nor has the evil of thefe productions terminated here.—It is a favourite topic with thefe Orators, to defame and abufe the Britifh government, with which we are in perfect peace and underftanding. There is as much vice as indecorum in this conduct. It has a tendency to excite in our citizens an improper partiality for France, while at the fame time, it unneceffarily refcufitates antipathies and prejudices, which, as a nation, it is our intereft to bury in oblivion—Americans ought to check fo malignant and dangerous a fpirit.

The author of the oration before us, after very modeftly appealing to the candor of his audience, in behalf of an hurrried production, reverts to the nature of the events which had rendered the 4th of July glorious and memorable to America. In tracing the origin and motives of our revolution, he repells with becoming dignity the attempt which has frequently been made, to draw an analogy between it and the revolution in France. In a few words he marks the lines of difference:

"We invented no new principles—"we moved within definite limits for a definite object." Our right was grounded on law, as to its exiftence not denied by the whole nation againft whom we contended. And as to its correct application, acknowledged by the moft enlightened and refpectable portion of that nation.—It was law—in fupport of which its ableft pens and moft eloquent tongues had been exercifed, and its greateft fpirits had acted & fuffered. Our object was to have the benefits of that acknowledged law. Our war was not one of ambition or aggrandifement, but of juftice and neceffity.—We were œconomical of blood, and conducted our unhappy, but inevitable conteft, as rational and accountable beings. Thofe wild, delufive, faſcinating, but fantaftic theories of liberty and equality, the offfpring of modern times, were never adopted by us, much lefs furioufly propagated."

Purfuing the fame fubject, he fays:—"In our revolution, we contended not for an abftract and metaphyfical liberty, founded on this equality, for like other abftractions, we knew it was not to be found. We did with the axe of a Vandal, level in a moment, what taſte, induſtry, and refinement, had been ages in erecting. Unlike the revolutioniſts in France, the rights of man did not conſtitute with us, a plea for the deſtruction of the rights of citizens. We did not uſe the ſovereiguty of the people, as a pretext for the ſubverſion of all civil ſociety, the extinction of morality, and the overthrow of religion. We interfered not with the concerns of other nations, we did not arrogate to ourſelves a right to dictate conſtitutions, or diſpoſe powerleſs but unoffending nations under the yoke of our domination. True patriotiſm animated, real injuries inflamed our ſpirits; we fought for our country, our altars, our homes.

"Not, impelled by wild ambition for fame, for plunder, or extended power.—We ſet up no conſtitution, as the paragon of perfection, and the model of imitation. As the idol, before which all the nations of the earth were to fall down and worſhip—under the penalty of being caſt into the burning fiery furnace of our diſpleaſure. No State has marked with terror the progreſs of our armies, ſpreading deſolation. No State has had to mourn, in repentance and affliction, the incumbrance of our friendſhip. We did not imitate the crafty cruelty of the ancient tyrant, who having allured his victims to embrace, as if in ſport, the beautiful but lifeleſs ſtatue of a Venus, found a dagger ſpring from her boſom, and pierce them to the heart. In what, then, does this pretended ſimilarity of the French revolution to ours conſiſt? Is it becauſe they threw down the mild monarchy of Louis, to make way for the deſpotiſm of Bonaparte? Is it becauſe they have erected the immenſe pyramid of their power, upon the ruin of empires, with the bones of whole nations, and cemented it with the blood of millions? Do we find this reſemblance in an expiring commerce, in a diſcouraged agriculture and annihilated manufactures? Is it becauſe we borrowed the aid of revolutionary tribunals, ſanctioned murder by law, and encouraged aſſaſſination by legiſlative bounties? Is it in the idiot ridicule of all religion, and boaſting profeſſions of mad impiety? In the adoration of a ſtatue of liberty, beſpattered with blood from the contignous guillotine? In the before unheard of worſhip of a harlot, tricked out as the goddeſs of reaſon, in a gorgeous drapery, ſo thin and adheſive as to heighten, by affecting to conceal her meretritious charms, to ſtimulate inſtead of ſuppreſſing unauthorized deſire. Has any man here, been bold enough, with his eyes looking abroad on nature, ſeeing the power of God declared in all his wotks, from the moſs that creeps round the rock to the ſun that blazes in the heavens, in full day, with the reproaching light of that ſun, darting on his head, has any man here been bold enough to deny his exiſtence, to ſpurn his mercy, to deride his power."

In the following there is much to applaud and admire.

"Let us reſiſt innovation, and beware of pretended improvement, however ſpecioufly propoſed, in this age of raſh adventure, and heedleſs experiment. The chaſte ionic ſtructure of our conſtitution, admits not the corinthian capital of nobility and a crown would be a brilliant burden, an incongruous excreſcence, which the eye of legitimate taſte would diſapprove, and the virtuous, and indignant diſapprobation of our country deſtroy. Yet ſlander, "more cruel than the ſword," has imputed to ſome of the beſt characters of our country, the very framers of the conſtitution, whom one would naturally ſuppoſe to be fond of their own work, and who by their actions have ſhown the moſt confirmed and partial affection for it—it has attributed to them, the ſtrange and chimerical notion of introducing monarchy and ariſtocracy. And this calumny was propagated by artful ambition, and caught at by ſtupid credulity when thoſe characters were in the dutiful adminiſtration of their regular authorities, under a conſtitution they had ſworn to ſupport, that guarantees a republican form of government that excludes ſtars, titles, ribbons, and all the abſurd gew gaws of artificial pre-eminence, and defines with unxampled preciſion, the form of election, the duration and extent of the powers of its executive. We have too much reaſon to believe that theſe artful and dangerous calumnies, were meant merely as a cover to dark deſigns, and unwarrantable intentions,—the mere ſtuff and ſtraw of a party, verſed in ſtratagems, burnt to raiſe a ſmoke to cover their advance, to the attack of the beſt depoſitory of our rights, the moſt ſacred citadel of our freedom."

The preceding ſelections are ſufficient to evince the principles and talents of Mr. Hunter. They are ſuch as to entitle him to the eſteem of his countrymen, and to the reſpect of all good men.

Phil. Gaz.

AMERICA AND *BRITAIN.*

A late number of the Waterford Mirror, (a paper lately eſtabliſhed by Mr. John Bull, *ſome time ago of New-York) contains the following remarks in its Political Review of American Affairs*:—

"THE United States alone in this quarter of the globe, claim our attention, and they merit it, from every motive that can render the ſubject of importance, heightened by the comparative inſignificance of the ſurrounding nations.

When in the lapſe of ages, the preſent time ſhall become remote antiquity; if England ſhall have experienced the lot which ſeems to be common to kingdoms, as well as their inhabitants, and have ſuffered as a ſtate a political diſſolution; when either forming a part of ſome great empire, the very name of which cannot even now be gueſſed at, or fallen back into its original wild and foreſt ſtate; at that period will its name be known, and its glory remembered, for having given birth to empires, kingdoms, and Republics, in America, and the ancient parent ſhall live again in a brilliant offſpring.

It has been uſual to apply the image of parental relationſhip to the connection between a colony and the country from whence it proceeded; in the preſent inſtance we may continue the reſemblance farther. America has been ſeparated from England, the ſtruggle has been ſevere, and the throes violent; but in this it has imitated the courſe of nature in ſimilar caſes in animal life. Theſe painful convulſions will, we hope, ceaſe to be remembered in the one caſe, as well as they always are in the other, and England forget her ſorrows on the occaſion, *for joy that a man-child has been born into the world.*——

And though we are no advocates for the ſyſtem which inculcates the exiſtence of the ſame duties between the colony and the mother ſtate, as between parent and child (which is but a poetic argument at beſt) yet we hope that the relationſhip will not be forgotten, but be the means of exciting each nation to acts of friendſhip and mutual attention, in like manner as thoſe which ſubſiſt between the abovementioned connexions, when each acts ſeparately and independently in the world, and when commands and obedience are no more thought of; and that America and England, will yet rival, in this inſtance, the tender amity for which Tyre and Carthage were famous.

But laying aſide all metaphor and alluſion, and conſidering the point in the moſt ſerious light, we have ſtill the juſteſt grounds for a hope of a permanent friendſhip between the two ſtates, if not as active allies in war, at leaſt in every other point of view. The ſame laws, the ſame manners, the ſame language, muſt always give a preference of intercourſe and connexion, which no other circumſtances can equal in any other countries: add to this, the great advantage of dealing that muſt be between a monied, a mercantile and manufacturing people, and a nation which produces in abundance all the articles the other wants, as well grain as raw materials of every ſort. Where can Americans get better articles or on longer credit than in England? Where can England be better ſupplied with objects of conſumption and commerce than in America? Intereſts then unites them, and we think ever will.

An American coming to England, if he ſuppoſes our King an hereditary Preſident, and puts the word Lord for Senator, will find every thing nearly the ſame as in his own country, even as to the mode of government; and an Engliſhman going to America, and ſuppoſing the Preſident a triennial King, will ſee little difference between the people he left and his new friends. Is not this then, an additional triumph to the Engliſh conſtitution, that it is that which the happieſt nation on earth has adopted ſo entirely, that it is very nearly only in mere names any difference ſubſiſts.

All thoſe cauſes above mentioned have operated to keep up friendſhip between us, even at the moſt unfavorable criſis, when jealouſies were ſtrongeſt, and temptations greateſt, at one ſide at leaſt, for a rupture; we have, therefore, every reaſon to hope for its continuance, when every day muſt weaken the few jealouſies that remain, and ſhew the advantage of the connexion ſtill ſtronger. In fact, if America has occaſion to be apprehenſive of any European nation, England is the laſt it ſhould think of; England has already tried the conteſt, and has much to loſe, and nothing to gain in a new one, in which it muſt inevitably loſe a lucrative commerce, a fiſhery at Newfoundland, (a poſſeſſion of the higheſt value, both as a nurſery of ſeamen, and affording the only line of employing them from whence human ſubſiſtence is procured) its poſſeſſion in Canada and Nova Scotia, to ſay nothing of the danger the Weſt-India iſlands muſt incur.

It is, on the contrary, from the enemy of England, that the greateſt danger proceeds to the United States; they ſhould never forget the encroaching policy of the French, and that at this moment they are virtually their neighbors, having at their command Louiſiana and the neighbouring countries weſt of the Miſſiſſippi, through the medium of the Spaniards, who, if not their ſlaves, can at leaſt refuſe them nothing: and this is no vain ſurmiſe: there have been frequent and creditable rumors that the French are actually preparing an armament to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana! If the Americans permit this, and ſuffer themſelves to be deceived by the cant and wordynothings of the French, with their *fraternite liberte*; and the other terms of incantation with which they ſeem to have ſpell-bound the ſenſes of nations, they will bitterly repent it; and we are deciſive in aſſerting that it will coſt the lives of thouſands of their countrymen to remedy an overſight which a little firmneſs would now effectually prevent.

THE ODD FELLOW.

Your odd fellow is one who will do nothing like the reſt of the world. There was, a few years ago a remarkable illuſtration of this character in one White, a man of a ſmall independent fortune, who lived in the borough of Southark, England; this man acted wholly upon the principles of contradiction: On a Sunday he always wore the worſt clothes, and fed on the worſt food he could get, becauſe others both eat and wore the beſt: on a Monday, becauſe it is a kind of a holliday, he uſed to employ himſelf in ſome ſort of work from morning till night; the reſt of the week he kept holliday, dreſſing himſelf juſt decent on a Tueſday, better on a Wedneſday, better ſtill on Thurſday, and ſo on till by Saturday evening, when other people were buſy and undreſſed, he was the idleſt and beſt dreſſed man in the pariſh; he uſed to make a point of dining on a gooſe on Shrove Tueſday, and on pancakes on Michaelmas day: He fed upon oyſters as long as the weather continued hot, but left off eating them as ſoon as there was an R. in the month; he almoſt ſtarved himſelf on Chriſtmas day, and eat like a glutton, when there was a public proclamation for a faſt; when it rained hard he went without his waiſtcoat or great coat, but would button himſelf up cloſe and warm in the hotteſt day in ſummer; he wrote with a ſkewer cut into the form of a pen, and faſtened his letters with paſte; he conſtantly ſet on a low table, and eat off a chair; he ſlept in his kitchen, breakfaſted in his garget, dined in the cellar and eat his ſupper all the year round in the paſſage leading to the ſtreet door; he married three wives and lived with neither of them; he would frequently pay a waterman to take his boat, and attend him on the banks of the Thames, but never got into it; and once a month he hired a coach, but always rode with the coachman; he ſometimes called for a pot of purl at an alehouſe, and always drank it at the door; he ſhaved himſelf with a penknife, and combed his wig with a clotheſbruſh; he ſometimes went to church and ſtaid the whole ſervice, but never ſat down;—when in company, he never ſpoke a word, but when alone he was always talking to himſelf; when he was ſick he ſent for the butcher, but often when in health he conſulted the apothecary; he paid his houſe rent in the middle of the quarter, and always before it came due; when he died he owed no man a ſhilling, and took ſufficient care that no man ſhould ever owe him ſixpence.

YOUNG and MANLY, ſons of St. Criſpin, in Philadelphia, announce a great and important improvement in their art—that is, to make boots and ſhoes in conformity to the ſhape of their cuſtomers' legs and feet!—They promiſe to "attend to the anatomical formation and various flexions of each leg and foot, and their component parts. This being heretofore unattended to by the craft, no wonder, they ſay, that the compiaints of misfitting have been general. But the genius of Criſpin has at length diſcovered that men have *right* and *left* feet and has purſued his reſearches to the operative cauſes of freedom, and eaſe, and equal preſſure. *Stand at eaſe!* is the word. Corns, twiſted heels, and lacerated inſteps, are thus prevented, by each cuſtomer having a laſt or laſts made to ſuit the particular anatomical formation of each foot, and reſerved ſolely for his uſe."

Dr. James H. Blake, of Colcheſter, having tried in an underhanded and moſt villainous manner to injure me, and will not give me ſatisfaction as a gentleman, I do, therefore, pronounce him a lyar and a coward.

WALTER S. BELT.

Colcheſter, Aug. 22. 3t‡

The ſubſcriber will take a young man of good character to the ſtudy of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

July 8. 1aw1‡

FOR SALE,

A two ſtory HOUSE *and* LOT *lying upon the corner of King and Alfred ſtreets. The houſe is well finiſhed, with every neceſſary accommodation, conſiſting of a pantry, kitchen, ſtable, carriage houſe, ſmoke houſe, &c. &c. The lot is* 60 *feet front on King ſtreet, by* 100 *feet back to a* 15 *feet alley.*

Alſo,

A two ſtory HOUSE, 40 *feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paled in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred ſtrects.—The houſe is very convenient, with a kitchen, ſtore room, ſtable, &c. &c.*

Alſo,

A FARM *about three and an half miles from Alexandria, containing about* 100 *acres, partly lying on the Colcheſter road, and commanding a very extenſive proſpect of the town and river; with a dwelling houſe* 24 *feet by* 34, *a kitchen adjoining, and ſeveral improvements, conſiſting of a barn and ſtable* 60 *feet by* 20. *There are about* 36 *acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about* 600 *trees of choice fruit.—For terms apply to*

THOS. RICHARDS,

At his ſtore oppoſite the Waſhington tavern.

Auguſt 18. d

JOHN G. LADD
HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouſe, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the *Brick* Warehouſe next directly weſtward thereof, where he offers for ſale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reaſonable terms.

Ruſſia Sheetings,

A few bales of the beſt quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, juſt received and for ſale as above.

Intending to leave this place ſome few weeks, my brother, Mr. *William Ladd*, will attend to my concerns during my abſence. JOHN G. LADD.

July 22. d

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground

on Royal ſtreet, between Cameron and King ſtreets, on which are erected two ſmall frame dwelling Houſes; the lot is 25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep. Apply to

HENRY and THOS. MOORE.

Auguſt 15. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Stolen a GOLD WATCH, with a ſteel chain, to which was hung a ſmall gold ſeal, the impreſſion on which is a man's head; alſo, a ſteel watch key and a ſmall portmanteau key. The watch is double caſed and capped; the maker's name Charles Houſe, of London, and numbered 5565. Any perſon who will deliver the above watch and chain to the Printers hereof ſhall receive the above reward.

July 20. d

The Sale of Col. Fitzgerald's property, adverti*ſ*ed by the ſubſcribers, which was to have taken place to day, is poſtponed till the 19th day of October next.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT.

July 17.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the ſhip Numa, from Liverpool, and offer for Sale,

8000 buſhels of Stove Salt.

A complete aſſortment of

Earthern and Stone Ware,

in crates—A quantity of

HARDWARE,

Conſiſting of

Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, broad Hoes, Sad Irons, Hinges, &c.

LIKEWISE by the brig Fanny, captain Woodhouſe, from London, a neat aſſortment of well choſen and ſeaſonable

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of oznaburgs, Iriſh linens, muſlinets, hoſiery, ſuperfine cloth and caſimeres, hats, bed-ticking and printed cottons.

June 11. eo

☞ *Tobacco Wanted.*

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe a few hhds. of Tobacco on the inſpection of Alexandria, Colcheſter or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4. d

The Subſcriber

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

The following articles:

One pipe *real* 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
20 bls. firſt quality Sugar,
100 ſacks of Salt,
3000 lbs. firſt quality ſalt petred Hams,
18 travelling Caſes,
40 bls. of freſh Limes in good order,
4 tierces freſh Rice,
20 doz. of Pine Apples—☞ *The beſt ever brought to this market,*
12 boxes firſt quality Spaniſh Segars,

Together with

Cocoa Nuts, Sweetmeats, Raiſins, Prunes, and a number of other articles in the

Fruit and Grocery Line.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 22. eo

FARRIER.

THE ſubſcriber, lately from Cumberland county, England, informs the gentlemen of Alexandria, and its neighborhood, that he keeps a ſtable at the ſign of the *Black Horſe*, King ſtreet, Alexandria, where he intends practiſing his profeſſion, as ſoxing, nicking and curing all ſorts of diſtempers, ſuch as ſpavins, ringbones, cribs, yellow water, blind ſtagers, weak eyes and glanders. Likewiſe, cutting and ſplaying all kinds of creatures. He will inſure all horſes in the time of nicking and cutting, if required. ☞ *No cure no pay.*

JAMES FEARON.

July 28. eo

RECEIVED,

By the brig Henderſon, captain Archer, from Whitehaven, and for Sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in crates,
Felt Hats in caſes,
Iriſh and brown Linens in aſſorted packages,
Matraſſes of different ſizes,
10 by 8 and 12 by 10 Window Glaſs,
Sheathing Paper,
Bottled Porter and Port Wine,
Glaziers' Diamonds,
Muſqueto Netting.

Apply to

JAMES SANDERSON,

at the compting houſe of Mr. William Hodgſon.

☞ *A great Bargain!*

I will ſell, or leaſe for 10 years, a VALUABLE FARM, in the county of Culpepper, and ſtate of Virginia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres; the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the product of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 100 acres of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are cleared, and 15 acres well ſet in timothy, about 350 acres of the tract are cleared and well encloſed. This land is diſtant from Frederickſburg about 28 miles, and 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Waſhington. There are ſeveral valuable merchant mills in the vicinity, one within the diſtance of a mile, where the Frederickſburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will alſo ſell the reverſion of 250 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling houſe 60 feet by 40, with 4 rooms on a floor, with fire places, and every neceſſary out houſes—a valuable peach and apple orchard.

A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or leaſing will doubtleſs wiſh to view the premiſes. For terms apply to Robert Brooke Voſs, Eſq. who lives adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber.

I will alſo Sell or Rent,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes in Alexandria, completely finiſhed, on King and Columbia ſtreets, with ſundry valuable property near the ſame, poſſeſſion whereof may be had immediately. The ſituation for the flour and grocery buſineſs equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry and Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber,

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Waſhington, July 24. } 2aw

N. B. I wiſh to hire by the month, or until the 1ſt day of November, ten or twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to N. Voſs, on F ſtreet, or W. T. Voſs, at the Navy-Yard.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Fanny, Captain Woodhouſe, from London,

An Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which will be ſold for caſh or on the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers.

A parcel of good

BACON HAMS,

Four caſks Spaniſh Brown,
Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Apple Brandy and Whiſkey } in barrels,
1ſt and 2d quality James River Tobacco in kegs,
Coarſe Salt,

For Sale

By Wm. Hartſhorne.

8 mo. 12. eo4w

For Sale, or to be Leaſed,

In the City of Waſhington, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

A handſome, well-finiſhed three ſtory BUILDING, on New-Jerſey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the neareſt dwelling on the ſouth of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and houſe are well ſituated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the weſt, as well as of the Potomac and Eaſtern Branch. The houſe contains 10 convenient rooms, excluſive of garret and cellars.

If ſold, United States ſtock, or ſtock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leaſed for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon, in that city, or the ſubſcriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday laſt, an apprentice boy named *John Hall*, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a ſmall blue ſpeck under one of his eyes, ſhort black hair, and is about 17 years of age: had on, a linen ſhirt and country cloth trowſers. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid for apprehending and delivering him, or confining him in any jail ſo that I may get him again.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

*** All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harboring or carrying him off at their peril.

Auguſt 15. eo3t‡

To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required,

The HOUSE and two acre LOT, including two well cultivated gardens, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow, and within a ſhort diſtance of the town of Alexandria, The houſe is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately on application to JOHN WHITE,

Corner of Fairfax and Cameron ſtreets.

July 17. d

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6 pipes,
6 half pipes,
4 qr. caſks, } *TENERIFFE WINE,*

Of a ſuperior quality,

Juſt received and for Sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 29. eo3t 1aw

Red Straw Wheat.

THIS celebrated wheat has been reaped in conſiderable quantities this harveſt, on the Mount-Vernon eſtate. Its excellence conſiſts in its repelling the Fly, and ſuiting the moſt indifferent ſoils better than the generality of wheat. Its produce is likewiſe abundant. Gentlemen wiſhing to try this wheat on their eſtates, may be ſupplied by applying to the ſubſcriber, and are requeſted to ſend their orders as ſoon as poſſible, ſpecifying the quantity and time when wanted. There will be an additional charge of ten cents more than the price of common wheat.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Mount-Vernon, July 30. } 1aw3t

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt made by John Spencer *to the ſubſcribers, to ſecure the payment of a debt due* Thompſon & Veitch, *will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, upon the premiſes, on a credit of four, twelve and eighteen months, on the 27th of Auguſt next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

A Tract of LAND containing about four hundred acres, ſituate in Loadoun county, about four miles from Gum Spring, and adjacent to the Broad Run Old Church.

Alſo,

Another tract of four hundred acres, adjoining the land on which John Spencer now lives; about one mile from Gum Spring.

Theſe lands are fertile, well timbered and abound with good water. There are on the firſt mentioned tract a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, &c. and an excellent apple and peach orchard; but as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing the premiſes, a minute deſcription is thought unneceſſary.

They will be ſold either as they now ſtand, or divided into ſmaller lots as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required, and no deed given until the firſt payment is made.

The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the Broad Run Old Church Tract.

SAMUEL MURRAY,
JAMES M'ILHANY,
CHARLES LEWIS,
WM. R. TAYLOR, } Truſtees.

July 2c. d

Marine Inſurance Shares

For Sale—Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Aug. 14. d

TO LET,

The WAREHOUSE occupied by John G. Ladd, with the whole of the wharf, known by the name of Gilpin's wharf. For terms apply to

A. and E. JANNEY.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt made by Charles Love to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a debt due the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the 21ſt day of September next,

A three ſtory

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

Situate upon the north ſide of Prince ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Waſhington ſtreet, and bounded as followeth, viz.

"Beginning at the interſection of ſaid ſtreet, and running thence northwardly with Waſhington ſtreet and binding therewith 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, thence eaſtwardly with the line of the alley and parallel to Prince ſtreet 63 feet, thence ſouthardly with a line parallel to Waſhington ſtreet 24 feet, thence weſtwardly with a line parallel to Prince ſtreet 37 feet, thence ſouthwardly with a line parallel to Waſhington ſtreet 76 feet to Prince ſtreet, thence weſtwardly with that ſtreet and binding therewith to the beginning, being 26 feet."

Subject to a ground rent of 43 dollars per annum.

LUDWELL LEE.

Auguſt 10. eo18t

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peirce Bayly, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

☞ *Thoſe who may have accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring them in for payment, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of December next, otherwiſe this notice will be plead in bar againſt the recovery thereafter.*

It being out of my power to make any other demand, it is hoped that this notice will be particularly attended to, otherwiſe ſuits will be indiſcriminately inſtituted againſt all delinquents.

Wm. P. BAYLY,
Executor of Peirce Bayly, dec'd.

May 1, 1801. June 11 1aw3m‡

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.